

Put the proper "CHEMICAL NAME" here for all components of waste. Chemical formulas or trade names do not properly communicate the appropriate information as required by law. The majority of this information can be found in SECTION I and II of the Material Safety Data Sheet, in addition, some manufacturers place this information on the side of the bottle (i.e. Olin). For off specification waste, use the guidelines of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) for naming chemicals.

The total amount of waste placed in the container, in liters or milliliters.

The ratio of components in the waste.

Name of the individual(s) that generated the waste. Write additional names on back of tag if more than one generator and for subsequent users, if container is to be shared among different groups. "Various" is not an acceptable indication of who produced waste.

Your department or group. For most this would be CSSER, but use what ever is applicable.

CATEGORY: This is simply for the proper classification based on the reactivity of the chemicals to ensure the proper segregation of chemical waste during storage and transportation. Correct categories would be, CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE LIQUID, POISON, OXIDIZER, ETC. This information can be obtained from the bottle. Look for a diamond shaped label, or use the Material Safety Data Sheet. Mixtures of chemicals from two different categories can be designated with both classifications (CORROSIVE/OXIDIZER) or basing it on the ratio of the mixture. If the waste is more of a corrosive, using the single classification will be sufficient.

Southwestern Business Forms 315-7583/FAX 275-0394 Printed in Arizona

87060 HAZARDOUS WASTE

CHEMICAL	AMOUNT	VOL %

GENERATOR	PHONE	DATE
DEPT	BUILDING	ROOM
CATEGORY	ERC	
	<input type="checkbox"/> SOLID	<input type="checkbox"/> LIQUID
		pH If known.

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Your office/lab phone.

Date waste was first placed into the bottle. This is important because waste can only legally be kept for a limited amount of time.

Room/Lab is the location of waste generation. It is against federal regulations to relocate waste to a different lab/room. The pass-thu in the cleanroom allows for the users to legally move waste from the cleanroom to 146A. This is the only exception. Waste generated in any other lab must remain there until Risk Management collects it.

Solid/Liquid: Self-explanatory